e a man might ask for them, but there are to be had. Choice apples, (green,) such as ge been familiar with in the States, I supld go off readily at from \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Indeed, I heard persons say they would give \$1 for a single apple of that kind. But if there had been no more apples in Paradise than here, or none of a better quality, our first parents doubtless had never sinned. It will be noted that the above prices are wholesale prices. When we buy at retail, of course we have to pay much higher. Yours, truly, W. G. K.

P.S. The aggregate number of sheep, oxen, mules, &c., driven off annually from our pueblos and rancherias will be officially reported at Washington in a few weeks by our sheriff. I called upon him to ascertain the exact number. but he said he was under instructions not to make anything of the kind public till he had reported it to the Department at Washington. The aggregate number, however, will not fall much

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27, 1851

#### BACKING OUT.

Some of the original friends of the Southern Press are backing out from its support. The Hon. Jeremiah Morton, of Virginia, who aided in its establishment, publishes a letter in the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, from which we copy the

"You say there is but one ground you are unable to defend, and wish to be furnished with the argument to meet it,' viz: that I am charged with being a patron, supporter, and encourager of the Southern Press. And you ask, Can it, does it, in any respect represent your views?

of my friends do. It no more represents my views?
than it does yours. Some time in April, I think,
Southern members, looking to the dark clouds hanging over us, and impressed with the belief that papers here, of both parties, looked more to the success of party than to the preservation of Southern rights, in which were involved the perpetuity of the Union, and to the additional fact that the National Era, published in this city, and devoted to abolitionism, was conducted with great talent, and had a wide circulation, both North and South, felt that (viewing these things from the position they occupied) the establishment of a pa- and moral! per here, devoted to the expansion of Southern rights, would be wise and expedient - that it would have the effect of checking Northern aggression, and uniting the South in defence of her constitutional rights-in common with sixty-two others, I recommended the establishment of a paper. We appointed a committee of four to They did so upon their respon sibility, and, as the sequel has proven, made an unfortunate selection. Many of the sixty-three, in a short time after the Southern Press got under way, condemned its course, and the recommendation of the sixty-three members was dropped otherwise there would have been open renuncia-

The Southern Press has been one thing from Freedom.

# THE TIDE CHANGING.

The tide seems to be changing. The elections unpropitious to Hunkerism. The Old Line De- | welfare of its inmates. eral districts in the State with a view to redeem servatism and Compromise. Atwood, its regular candidate for the Governorship, was also thrown overboard, because of his opposition to the Fugitive Law, and Dinsmore was nominated in his

Never were profligate politicians more signally rebuked. The People pronounced against them at the polls, electing Tuck by a majority of four hundred, and Perkins by a majority of one thousand, defeating Dinsmore, throwing the election of Governor into the Legislature, and sending enough Independent Atwood Democrats there to hold the balance of power between the old parties. Since the time when the Texan plotters the United States Senate, Freedom has won no such victory in New Hampshire.

The election of Hamilton Fish as Senator from New York, we must regard as a gain to the cause of Freedom. The partisans of the Administration demanded the passage of resolutions endorsing its policy on the Slavery Question, as a condition to their support of any candidate. The Seward Whigs refused compliance, and carried their point: a Senator has been chosen, and the Administration has not been endorsed.

Hamilton Fish, although not a politician of the aggressive order, was the candidate selected by the Seward Whigs, understood to be in sympathy with them, and was not the man the Administration would have preferred, though it did not dare to make open war upon him. His election is not a triumph of the Administration, but of that portion of the Whig party which refuses to sanction its lieve that in any event he can so grossly misrepresent the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of his State, as his predecessor has done. We wish he may be as thorough and fearless for Liberty as Mr. Dickinson is for Slavery.

B. F. Wade, chosen Senator by the Legislature of Ohio, is endorsed as a good Whig by the Ad-He was a Taylor man, and has always been a recollect him, in former times, as an ardent opponent of slavery, and last fall, we are informed, he made an "incondiary" speech against the Fugi-Slave Law," and "is now elected by the aid of is a bold, determined man, never flinching from any position he takes, never tiring in the advocacy of any measure he approves.

tor, the Ohio House of Representatives passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means to obtain an immediate repeal, modifi-cation, or amendment, of the act of Congress, usually styled the Fugitive Slave Law, approved September

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Ohio be requested to forward each of our Senstors and Representatives in Congress a copy of the above resolution.

The yeas and nays on the final passage of these resolves were as follows:

"YEAS-Messrs Alexander, Battelle Bundy, Cherington, Cole, Decker, Dodds of Warren, Eaton, Fairchild, Finch, Frazier, Grimes, Hayes, James, Johnson of Medina, Keene, Kent, Kryder, March, Mayo, McCall, Plume, Pow. Pratt, Ramage, Rayburn, Schiff, Smith of Adams, Smith of Clermont, Snook, Steedman, Thomas of Proble, Thompson, Tripp, Van Vorhes, Williams, Will-LIAMSON, Wilson of Wood, and Spraker—39. "[Whigs, (in Roman,) 22; Demo., (Italic.) 12;

Free-Soilers, (SMALL CAPS) 5]
"Nays—Messrs, Baker, Bennet, Bishop, Blackburn, BRADLEY, Burnett, Bushnell, Carr, Cockran, Colburn, Cook, Davidson, Dodds of Montgomery, Fee, Gilcrest, Glasgo, Lenox, Okey, Thomas of

Franklin, and Ward-20. Whigs, (Italic,) 6; Free Soil, (SMALL CAPS.) Demo, (Roman.) 13. Mr. Bradley voted No because the words modification or amendment' had been foisted into the first resolve on motion of Mr. Bundy, by a vote of 34 to 24. All the more determined Free-Soilers opposed this amend-

robably have passed them, but it beary to lay them over for the purpose the character of these resolves.

place to try men's souls. A Senator who can and not be burned.

# WASHINGTON LIFE.

A remark in the preceding article might lead o the inference that we think Washington city large city in the Union. But, there are evil inhighest morality of their constituents. This is of the party! specially true of Southern members, many of whom are what are called "high-bloods." They love cards, wine, and women; and, being of a social turn, they contrive to associate as many of their fellow-members as they can, in their pleasures. They find enough willing to be enticed.

Single men, separated from their friends and without home responsibilities or home enjoyments. among strangers, amidst the excitements of polities too well calculated to blunt the moral sense, struggles and late sittings, living at hotels on luxnight after night to parties, sometimes two or three of an evening, some of them dissipating away the whole night, how few can resist the desocial natures, at the expense of the intellectual

Again: the city is crowded during the sescontract-solicitors, with office-seekers and their he could not waste in drink, instead of money, friends. Members are besieved by them. Their which he forthwith laid out upon the indulgence peculiarities, their weaknesses, their accessible of a vile appetite. points, are closely studied. They are importuned, coaxed, flattered, feasted, according to their temsand dollars' contract?

sist upon coming to Washington with their hus- his wealth so carefully, he was abusing his trust, the time it was established -- an unflinching ad- bands. Were this the common usage, there would as a steward of God, and that, in turning away vocate of Slavery, an enemy of all compromise, a be less debauchery and profligacy. Never mind the poor from his door, without inquiring into supporter of the policy of secession, as the only the inconvenience-come, and make a home for the nature and merits of their claims, he was effectual remedy for the wrongs of the South. It your companions. A practical divorce for nine or chargeable with self-indulgence and dislike of could not change or modify its course quite so ten months every two years, is enough to ruin the trouble in a greater degree than his neighbor, readily as some of the politicians who prompted best of husbands. Let every member who can whose indiscriminate charity he rebuked. its establishment. Hence, we perceive, their dis- possibly do it, bring his household gods with satisfaction with it. For ourselves, we are en- him, set up his family institutions in the Capital, tirely satisfied with the Southern Press, as we do and while he is taking care of the affairs of the tors, and also furnish an illustration of the right not think it is doing any harm to the cause of nation, provide for the comfort and happiness of kind of Charity. his own house. In the endearments of the domestic circle he will find the surest protection against but dejected, in a miserably squalid dress, was the temptations that beset his position. Every in New Hampshire, New York, and Ohio, are of Peace and Purity are ever watching over the

THE PRESIDENCY. those represented by Tuck and Wilson from the taint of Free Soil, and to secure the return of an entire delegation to Congress, pledged to Conthe Presidency, by the public press or in public resolutions, until the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. These expressions they argue with much reason, are too often uttered by men who, from selfish motives, desire to acuire prominence as the early friends of a candiate, regardless of the obstacles which are thus thrown in the way of party success, and of the cite in the ranks of a triumphant cause. It is well sometimes to learn from the tuition of our adversaries; and the suggestion to which we re-fer naturally leads to reflections as applicable to the Whig party as to the Opposition."- Washington Republic.

The Republic proceeds, in a long article, to inculcate upon the Whigs a similar policy. Let were thrown overboard, and Hale was chosen to the Press be silent-let the People say nothinglet the Whig National Convention decide the question next spring-and then let all good

Whigs say amen, and "go it blind!" The modesty of politicians is proverbial, and their simplicity is as wonderful as their modesty. This kind of advice they begin to give the Peo ple regularly, whenever it becomes necessary to think of preparing for a Presidential canvass-Consultation in other cases, as a preliminary to important undertakings, is deemed indispensable. "Look before you leap," is generally recognised as a sound practical maxim; but the politicians insist that in the matter of selecting a Presidential candidate, the true wisdom is, to leap before you look.

Who shall be selected as the national standard-bearer of a great party, is a matter of some moment, as not only the fate of the party, but the destinies of the Government, to a great expolicy on the Slavery Question. We do not be- tent, may depend upon the selection. Everybody has therefore a deep interest in the question, and has a right to be heard. It is a question which affects the highest interests of the People; and as they are presumed to be the best judges of what may benefit or injure them, their opinion is certainly entitled to some consideration, politicians to the contrary notwithstanding. No doubt ministration papers at the seat of Government. it may disturb the calculations of these gentlemen. They would of course prefer that the dear Whig, and nothing but a Whig, they say. We People should withdraw themselves from public affairs, abstain from all impertinent intermeddling in politics, give themselves no trouble respecting the selection of candidates for office, do nothing but more routine work, such as voting Whig and a determined opponent of the Fugitive for delegates to a District Convention which should send delegates to a National Convention, Free Soil votes." Those who know him, say he without any instruction as to the principles or candidates they were expected to support. Let them in their innocence supply the politicians gather. with the requisite number of tools: and the poli-Before proceeding to ballot finally for a Sena- ticians will use them according to the most approved rules of their craft. The People-Heaven bless them !- have no brains for the art of Government. It is as much as they can do to cultivate the art of living. It is not to be presumed that they shall know anything about the necessities of party, the public weal, the availability of candidates. It is not for them in their primary assemblies, to say who is who, or what is what-to express any preference or opinion in relation to measures or men. They would be guilty of most unbecoming conduct, should they presume to suggest what ought to be the issues of the coming election, or who should be the caudidates. Such things are too high for themthey belong to the politicians. Should the People conclude to follow the advice of the Republic, and of the Democratic organs which it cchoes, it might be well for them to take the following pledge

We, the People, being fully convinced of our great ignorance, and of our incompetence to judge what is best for us, and who ought to fill the | should look into the merits of every petition for Presidential chair, and having concluded to send men of whose purposes we know nothing to a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, close the heart against real suffering. How much in June, 1852, of whose action we can foreknow nothing, do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to say and do nothing that shall even suggest to swear by whatsoever creed it shall put forth, and support whatsoever candidates it shall set up.

Swear by whatsoever creed it shall put forth, and support whatsoever candidates it shall set up.

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Swear by whatsoever creed it shall be confined to State limits, to the protection of State laws, or be established upon Federal ago on Governor of Virginia, for certain colored persons.

American world in so next a style, and support whatsoever candidates it shall set up. said Convention our crude ideas or preferences,

sume a little too much upon the simplicity of the two or four dollars a month. You have useless shall meet it. No candidate shall have our vote of going into the Senatorial election. We pre- People. What was Congress doing during the furniture enough to give him an outfit that will sume that Judge Wade's position is indicated by late session? Speculating upon the Presidency. do. A few shillings for bread and meat, and work vorcing the Federal Government from it, of con-It was full of scheming politicians, who urged or secured by your intercession, and they need no So far as we now can judge, the Slavery and opposed important measures with a distinct view more. Altogether, the business has cost you a State laws, of excluding it from Federal territory Compromise party has sustained serious defeats to their bearings upon the Presidential question. few hours trouble, a few dollars expense, and the in all three of the States named. But, we can be The River and Harbor bill would have been at result is, a family is saved from destitution, and certain of nothing in politics. General Wilson this time a law, had it not been for the policy of enabled to make its own way in the world. of New Hampshire was a thundering Free-Soiler half a dozen Presidential aspirants, who make when he entered Congress, and he went over to use of their position in Congress to further their the enemy before he left it. Governor Whitcomb schemes of personal aggrandizement. All through eyes, ears, and hearts open to the claims of those was elected by the aid of Free-Soilers from In- the winter, members of Congress were discussing diana, but where is he now? Washington is the probabilities and maturing plans in relation to the next canvass for the Presidency. And has pass, unscathed and incorrupt, six years in Wash- the Administration no schemes, no calculations ington, may pass through any other fiery furnace looking towards that highest prize of political ambition? Has not Mr. Webster been using all the patronage he could command to secure for Ohio, from which it appears that while 20,840 by the theory of State rights; not only compatihimself throughout the country an influence

vention of 1852? While the politicians are thus busy, burrowing eminently corrupt and corrupting. This would and plotting to obtain the control of the nomibe a great mistake. Our resident population is nating Conventions of their respective parties, mine." as intelligent, moral, and religious, as that of any editors specially in their interest affectionately enjoin upon the People and their brethren of the fluences always concentrating about a seat of press not to move, speak, or even think, in rela-Government, and these are multiplied and aggra- tion to the next Presidency-any expression of vated in this metropolis. Members of Congress opinion from them would be so sure to awaken do not always or even generally represent the the spirit of discord, and jeopard the interests

CHARITY - AN ILLUSTRATION. Indiscriminate Charity, said Mr. B., is worse than no Charity at all. It encourages imposture-it is a premium on laziness-it takes the earnings of Thrift and squanders them on Imconstituents, and married men, having left their | providence-it is itself the offspring, not of genuwives at home, are released from many wholesome | ine benevolence, but of self-indulgence and hatred restraints. Away from their employments, of trouble. You see a wretched beggar-your natural sympathy makes you feel uncomfortable-you do not care whether his wretchedness be assumed or not, or, if not assumed, whether it exhausted at times by laborious parliamentary | be a retribution or a misfortune, and you are too indolent to inquire in what way you may most urious fare, and eating at irregular hours, invited effectually at once relieve and reform him. You toss him a piece of money, and bid him begone, simply to relieve yourself from discomfort, or escape the upbraiding of conscience. teriorating effects of a life, so intense, so unpatu- Suppose you have thoughtlessly given your reless well calculated to develop the animal and | money to an impostor, you have done wrongyou have wasted means which God has intrusted claimants and claim-agents, with contractors and but he needed counsel, food, and clothes, which

Mr. B. talked sensibly enough, but so constantly had he trained himself to look upon all needy perament. What is a dozen of the selectest wine persons with suspicion, that he went to the other o a vote that may be needed on a hundred thou- extreme, and gave to nobody. They were either impostors, or their poverty was their own fault, As a general rule, married women should in- he said. It did not strike him that in hoarding

> Let us relate the circumstances of a case which will show that all who ask relief are not impos-

An Irish woman, about thirty, good-looking seen passing along one of the wealthiest streets in man was standing in the door, she paused, as if afraid of another repulse; but something in his countenance revived her confidence, and, going towards him, she asked for the lady of the house. The poor woman, whom we shall call Bridget, was asked to walk in; the lady was summoned. and soon heard enough to awaken her liveliest concern. She told the woman she would go with her to her lodging, and see what her case required. In a few minutes she reached the spot, and what a spectacle presented itself! Imagine a single room, some twelve feet square, scarcely furnished, with two families, one of three children and their parents, the other of five children and their parents, living in it, using it as kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and chamber. The poor woman was of the peasantry of Ireland. Her parents, for the sake of keeping her near them, had constrained her to marry a man a great deal older than herself. For many years they lived comfortably, but in an evil hour he endorsed for a relative and was ruined. They were sold out, and abandoned with a family of five children to beggary. A brother in this place wrote to her, desiring her to leave her husband, and come to this country-he would take care of her. She would not abandon her husband, but begging what they could, they took passage on board s vessel bound to Boston. On their way, disease fell upon their little flock, and they committed two to the deep. Storms beset them, and the Captain of the vessel, to save her from foundering, was obliged to throw overboard not only the cargo, but the emigrants' baggage. The poor family lost everything, and landed on our shores in a state of absolute destitution. They begged their way to Washington, ho; ing to see the relative who had invited Bridget, but he was dead In their ignorance and want, without a dollar, without a friend, strangers in a strange place with three little children looking up to them for bread, what an hour of bewilderment and agony was theirs! A poor Irish laborer, himself experienced in all the woes of poverty, observed their misery, and, learning their situation, invited them to his single room, in which he sheltered a wife and five children. He, too, was a recent emigrant, earning an uncertain support by hard labor, but here was wretchedness even greater than his own, and his last crust he was willing to break with his needy countrymen. He took them home with him, and for one week had given them shelter under his roof, and a portion of his bread. He had no bed to share with them, or raiment to give them. The children were barefooted, and had nothing to cover their nakedness. At night they lay upon the hard floor, covering themselves with what rags they could

In an hour after this visit, Bridget was at the lady's house, receiving more clothes than she could carry. In the excess of her gratitude she fell on her knees, and with the characteristic fluency of her nation, with tears streaming from her eyes, invoked blessings upon the head of her benefactor. The lady handed her in addition some money, but she put it back-it was too muchshe had no right to such as that-and she could not be prevailed upon to accept it, until promised that she might some day have the privilege of working it out.

We need hardly say, that with very little effort, and not much expense, on the part of a few charitable persons, Bridget and her husband were furnished with an outfit, a small house was hired for them for one month, and work procured for them. They wanted no more -their own exertions hereafter will be

A little discriminating Charity goes a great way. Never stop your ears against the cry of the needy. Common humanity requires that we relief. It is often difficult to detect imposture. but better take the trouble of doing this, than may be done by a little individual effort. A kind word, aid that might not cost a dollar, given at the right moment, may save a soul from prostitution or death. We have more faith in the well-

Indiscriminate Charity is folly or worse-but in the name of Humanity let us ever keep our that are ready to perish.

### COLORED POPULATION OF ORIO.

The Coshocton Republican presents a tabular view of the locality of the colored population of which shall favor his chances in the Whig Con- of the National road, only 2,696 (or not one ninth of the whole) are found north of it. The editor for the rights of the South. remarks, "Whether this is caused by locality, climate, or treatment, we leave others to deter-

"Treatment," we know, has not much to do with the disproportion, or we should find more colored people on the Reserve, where there is a more general recognition of their rights than in other parts of the State. But the climate is more propitious to the constitution of the black man in southern than in northern Ohio, and the southern counties are adjacent to Kentucky and Virginia, whence there are so many colored emigrants. Not being very enterprising, they naturally linger on the borders of the States they have left, or from which they have been driven.

# THINGS IN KENTECKY.

The movement of Cassius M. Clay for independent political action against Slavery in Kentucky, is stigmatized by the Whig and Democratic journals of that State, as ill-advised, rash, Emancipationists disapprove of it.

Clay, however, has a will of his own, and has come to the conclusion that nothing is to be gained for Freedom, by doing nothing. A State Convention of Emancipationists is called to meet at Frankfort on the 27th. The call is signed by

Clay and fourteen other persons. We have just received a copy of "The Progress of the Age," a tri-weekly, published at Lexingto you for a wise use-you have robbed the de- ton by D. L. Elder, editor. It was started some serving poor of what they might just'y chia. months ago and is now in the interest of the Emanions of Congress with plotting politicians, with Or, the beggar may have been poor and wretched, cipationists. The editor announces his purpose

"We have seen, in various parts of the Union, the success of some bold, master spirits, who would not bow the knee to Baal. But, in Kentucky, who is there to be found equal to the emergency? One there is!—he whose name stands at the head of this column, a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of this Commonwealth. He is the man for the crisis; and, 'sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish,' we place it there, and will fight under his banner!

"We have no fears of his withdrawal from the canvass. Cash Clay is not the man to back out from a contest; but onward will he lead the hosts of freemen, till they proclaim him victorious at the

# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The National Era (Abolition) says : " Every indication shows that the Slavery Question is to be the great issue in the coming election." It is probable that the next Presidential election will not he deceded on old party grounds alone; for we consider it certain that if either party should be guilty of the folly of nominating a candidate disposed to interfere with the institution of slavery, the friends of the Union will rally in favor of his opponent, without distinction of party, and elect him, to a certainty. What does the Era mean by well-ordered home is a heaven, where the angels Washington. She knocked at several doors, but the "Slavery Question?" Are we to understand evidently found no one disposed to listen to her that a party is to be organized pledged to emanstory. At last approaching a house where a gentlerepeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Unless one or the other of these objects are to be attempted, we know not upon what the "Slave Question" will We have always understood the editor of the Era to be opposed to all unconstitutional proceedings against slavery—and if so, we cannot see how he can consistently assist either to abolish slavery by force, or to procure the repeal of a law which carries into effect an express provision of the Constitution. Let either issue be made. and the result will be the same. The Southern States will neither permit the institution of slavery to be abolished, excepting by their own voluntary action, nor the existing law respecting fugitive slaves to be repealed. To do either would produce an immediate dissolution of the The Southern States entered the Union under guarantees which must be fulfilled, or the compact will be dissolved. The party, which seeks to interfere with slavery, or to prewill be for disunion, and will be so treated in the approaching contest.

In respect to prohibiting the introduction of slavery into new territories, we consider the principle settled, that the question shall be referred exclusively to the people of such territory, on the application being made to become a State of the Union. Nor do we believe that it will be in the power of the abolition party to reverse the ecision of Congress -Baltimore Clipper.

"Are we to understand that a party is to be organized, pledged to emancipate the slaves by legislative action or by force?" We seek the organization of no such party, if, by "legislative action," be meant, action by Congress. How often must we repeat, that Slavery in the States exists in virtue of State law, and, if abolished peaceably, must be abolished by the action of the States, or of the People thereof-that Congress has not created, and cannot abrogate it.

What, then, do we mean when we say, that the Slavery Question is to be the great issue in the coming election?" Simply this: That the ultra politicians of the South have resolved to vote for no Presidential candidate who is not pledged to maintain Slavery as the great National Interest, and to recognise Slave Law as the Common Law of the Union : That what are called the Moderates of the South have resolved to support no Presidential candidate, whatever his qualifications, who is not pledged to the compromise measures of the last Congress; pledged against any attempt by Congress to prohibit slavery in territory under its jurisdiction, or to refuse the acquisition of new territory or the admission of a new State or the latter for sight years are accomplise and new territory or the admission of a new State on account of the existence of Slavery therein pledged to exclude from office men in favor of placing the Federal Government on the side of Human Liberty, and to abstain from any exercise of power which shall interfere with the introduction of Slavery into New Mexico or Utah : That the Cass Democrats and Administration Whies generally have agreed to these tests, and are now uniting, and intend to unite, in branding with political infamy every politician unwilling to sanction their policy, and who holds that Slavery is a local institution, with no claim upon the Federal Government but to be let alone, while Liberty is a National Interest, the establishment and exten sion of which should be its controlling purpose That, in self-defence, for the vindication of their country's reputation, for the support of the true | That paper and kindred journals have constantly the blessings of Liberty, and the promotion of the representing their sentiments.

proscribed, and threatened with infamy, on account of their opposition to Slavery, will be obliged to tions of identity and criminality are questions for unite upon a Presidential candidate faithfully judicial investigation in the State making the re-This is what we mean when we say that "the Slavery Question is to be the great issue of the next election. It will be made so by the friends Slave States. They take good care to protect of that institution. They are determined to nationalize it. We act on the defensive, in our de- And here is a case, in which the Governor of a termination to localize it. They would make it slaveholding State peremptorily refuses to surthe controlling interest of the Federal Govern- render one of its citizens on the demand of the ment. We would divorce the Federal Govern- Governor of a free State, on two grounds-first, ment from it, and confine it where it belongs, to that he has not been out of his own State for State limits and State laws. If they persist in three years, and therefore could not have violated their policy, we must persist in ours. They have the laws of Pennsylvania within that period; and announced their purpose to persist; we shall per- secondly, that satisfactory testimony has assured sist. Necessarily, the issue of the next Presiden- him that the negroes alleged to have been kidtial election must be-Shall Southern Slavery be napped are his own property, and therefore the nationalized or localized? shall the Federal Gov. act of taking them was no crime under the laws of

who is not in favor of localizing Slavery, of difining it to State limits, and the protection of and from the protection of Federal laws.

As to the Fugitive Law, our ground is easily stated. We go for its total repeal, on the ground specially, that the clause of the Constitution in relation to fugitives from service or labor is a clause of compact between the States; that they | render of fugitives from justice. have the exclusive right to provide for the execution of whatever duties it may impose, and, consequently, that Congress has no power over the

We hope we are clearly understood. Our position is Constitutional and National, sanctioned reside in southern counties of the State, or south | ble with, but necessary to, the preservation of the Union as our fathers established it, and the safest

### UNION FOR THE SAKE OF LIBERTY.

We have done what we could to promote the union of the good and true men of all parties for Liberty. We have exposed the plottings of Slavery men to extend and establish Slavery, and put down all opposition to it. We have insisted upon the necessity of some political organization adapted to meet boldly the issue forced by them upon us. Without insisting upon any dogmas concerning the inherent nature of the Whig and Demo cratic parties, we have spoken plainly of their pro-slavery deeds, of their servility, their cowardice, their subjugation to the Slave Power, taking care, however, to give them credit where in our judgment they deserved it, and to note with impartial approbation the words or acts of individual Whigs or Democrats, in favor of Human Rights. We have assumed neither infallibility nor leadership. In our judgment of others, conscious imperfection has made us tolerant; in our incendiary. They say that the great majority of advice, we have not been dictatorial, but suggestive.

Thus acting, we had hoped to escape misrepre sentation or severe animadversion in any quarter, but such has not been our good fortune. Som denounce us for opposing any organization of the friends of Liberty. Some charge us with favoring the support of Whig or Democratic candidates pledged to sustain the entire policy of their respective parties. Some style our suggestion for the organization of a party, taking the Democratic Principle as its Central Idea, and applying it to all practical political questions, especially the Slavery Question, selfish, low-toned, unfit for the crisis. Some are shocked because we do not go for a "Righteous Government" partythat is, a party that holds Civil Government to be a Theocracy, and that saints alone should exercise its functions. Some will have it that we are devoted to the Democratic party and are plotting all the while for its ascendency. Thus, Judge S-, an old friend in Indiana, who has read our paper long enough to know us, if he was not acquainted with us personally, sends us the following curious piece of intelligence:

"It has at various times been said to me, and the last time not six months ago, that you would rather Slavery would continue forever, than that the Democratic party should go out of existence.

"That you wished Slavery abolished, if the Democratic party would do it, but that you never intended to let the Wbig party do it, if you could "I have always treated such statements

wholly erroneous, and, if made with evil feelings, slanderous. But, upon my word, dear Doctor, I begin to have my doubts about the matter." This is a very charitable doubt in regard to

man who has devoted fifteen of the best years of his life to the anti-slavery cause, eleven of them | James Parker the Fugitive. By Mrs. Emily Cathe-

Now what have we done? Things in the no litical world are in a chaotic condition. The Whig and Democratic and Free Soil organizations are pretty well shattered. It is impossible to predict precisely how parties are about to shape themselves-what new combinations may be made, what new platforms may be adopted. As usual, where old landmarks are swept away, and new circumstances require new position, there is much diversity of opinion. Many letters reached us soliciting some expression of opinion in the Era. We replied, modestly we thought, hinting, rather than asserting his views, suggesting some general principles, rather than defining particular modes holding ourselves at perfect liberty to sustain what we thought right action, no matter in what organization, or whether in any organization at all If our counsel be unsound, everybody will please to recollect that nobody is bound to respect or follow it. We are not tenacious about modes and forms: with us, these are always subordinate considerations. We have always been accustomed to act quite independently of party, and surely we do not intend to be chief builder of a new one. Doubtless the friends of Freedom ought to be able to meet their adversaries with some wellgrounded, efficient organization, but what form this shall take, how far it shall go, what creed it shall frame, are questions for them to decide. We have expressed our own opinions: they may go for what they are worth : we shall not insist upon them, probably, not even repeat them. We think we understand clearly enough our own mission, and intend to perform it, whatever the forms, demands, or vicissitudes of parties.

#### THE MITCHELL CASE - SENTENCES ON THE CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

BALTIMORE, March 22, 1851 The sequel to the demand of the Governor of Pennsylvania for the body of Mr. Mitchell, of Elkton, Maryland, on the charge of employing George Alberti and William Price of Philadelthe latter for eight years, as an accomplice, and to pay a fine of \$700. The demand made for Mr. Mitchell by Governor Johnston is as an accomplice in the transaction; but Governor Lowe has peremptorily refused the demand, merely replying that it has been proven to his satisfaction, by competent witnesses, that Mr. Mitchell has not been across the Pennsylvania line for a period of three years, and that consequently he could have committed no offence in that State; and that he has also been furnished with competent testimony that the negroes alleged to have are his own property, under the Constitution of the United States, as well as under the laws of Maryland. - Correspondence of the Washington Had a free State Governor declined to de-

liver up a person claimed by a Southern State, as a fugitive from justice, the Union would have been shocked at the bad faith of such an act. theory of the Constitution, for the preservation of held that the Governor of a State, when a requisition is made upon him for an alleged fugihighest interests of the Republic, citizens, thus tive from justice, has no discretion in the matter. The demand must be complied with-the quesquisition. Many Northern papers have promulgated the same servile doctrine. We have often had occasion to point to a contrary practice in the their citizens against wanton or malicious arrest.

Surely the Republic and kindred journals pre- decent. You can hire him a room or rooms for This is the real issue presented to us, and we as fugitives from justice, on the ground that they tial and convenient a form. The two volumes had aided certain slaves to escape from the lastnamed State, Governor Seward declined compliance with the demand, because the act charged against them was not a crime or felony under the laws of the United States or of New York. For this he has been ever since execrated by the South, although there is not a slaveholding State which, like Maryland and Kentucky, will not claim the same discretionary power to decide upon the constitutional obligation in regard to the sur-

### LITERARY NOTICES.

Mr. Hildreth's History of the Colonial and

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Richard Hildreth. Volume IV. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor.

devolutionary periods of this country, we have already spoken of. It has been long enough before the public for its merits to become known, and criticism has awarded it a high place, as an impartial history, full, though concise, and evincing at once laborious research and sound judgment. In the volume before us, he resumes his narrative with the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and presents a complete view of the Administration of Washington. He proposes to follow this up with two volumes more, bringing the History down to the end of the Sixteenth Congress, embracing the period of "the origin, policy, conflicts, mutations, and final dissolution of the two parties known as Federalists and Republicans or Democrats; a period of struggles within and dangers from without, during which the tenacity of the American Union and the strength of the Federal Government were subjected to repeated and trying tests."

We hail the work with pleasure, and promise the author at least an attentive reader.

ORATIONS AND SPEECHES. In two volumes. By Charles Sumner. Boston: Tickner, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Penn. avenue, Washington.

Were the eloquent utterance of great princioles and their embodiment in a consistent and pure life a sufficient passport to high political station, Charles Sumner would now be a Senator of the United States. Whatever may be the result of the present struggle in Massachusetts, it cannot affect the reputation of the author of these Orations and Speeches. That will live and grow when mere political distinction shall have been forgotten. For, these productions have a permanent value. They exhibit the highest moral truth, in its broadest application, enforced in earnest tones by cogent argument, and illustrated by the rhetoric of an affluent scholarship. The work is neatly got up in two duodecimo volumes, in the usual unexceptionable style of Ticknor Reed, & Fields.

THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR; or, the Asterolepi of Stromness. By Hugh Miller, Author of the Old Red Sandstone. Cincinnati: Wm. H. Moore & Co.

The Cincinnati imprint on this important book reminds us of the enterprise of a city which, not yet fifty years old, is beginning to republish some of the most valuable scientific treatises from abroad. The fact is creditable to the energy of the publishers, and significant of the thoughtful character of the population, which within the space of half a century has reclaimed a wilderness, and at the same time found leisure for scientific recreation.

This work is a curious and profound examina tion into fossil geology, and an exhibition of its bearings upon the question of creation. It has already gone to a third edition in London, and is now used by Dr. Buckland, as one of the text books for his geological lectures at Oxford. Accompanying the republication, we find a sketch of the author's life and an estimate of his writings, by Sir David Brewster.

The writer of this most unexceptionable book of the kind we have ever read thus introduces herself to her readers: "The materials of this sketch were gathered during a residence at the South. Pleasant reminiscences of kind friends there render it impossible for the writer to cherish sectional prejudices. Like many Southerners, however, she cannot shut her eyes to the deformity of that Power that casts so dark a shade of guilt on our land. Cradled among New England hills, and with hearty sympathies for the heroes of all ages and of every country, she cannot view unmoved the life-and-death struggles

of those now flying from a degrading servitude." Mrs. Pierson's book, while it is full of deep sympathy for the slave, does not exaggerate or caricature the faults of the master. We know from our own observation, that the picture she draws of life on a Southern plantation is a true one. Inconsistent and unjust as it may seem, it is still a fact that, next to slave-traders, Southerners despise overseers. They belong to a different caste. They cannot rise, as other poor but worthy men may, in society. However wealthy they may become, they are always proscribed in some sort-much on the same principle, we suppose that the people who make laws to inflict capital punishment, yet refuse to associate with a hang-

So far as we are able to judge of the feelings and prejudices of Southerns, there is nothing in this ook to which they will not subscribe, except perhaps the abstract question of the right of the slave to escape, and the policy of aiding him to

Setting political animosities and private interests aside, there is but little difference of opinion even on these questions, between the North and South.

We think it will soon get to be understood a the South, that the man who has enough intelligence and enterprise to escape from the midst of slavery and make his way to a free State, is not exactly fit to be a slave, and that it will be safer and better off without him.

The story is an excellent one, full of interes and well sustained throughout; and every generous heart, whether at the North or South, will sympathize in the happiness of the fugitive family, when, all their toils and troubles past, they meet around their own fire-side, where fugitive M. L. B. slave laws are not recognised. THE FRANCONIAN STORIES. By Jacob Abbott. Harper

These stories are published in a series of five volumes. The first four are before us. They are the "Wallace," "Mary Bell," "Mallevile," and "Mary Erskine." The forthcoming volume is entitled "Beechnut." These names belong to the principal person

ages in the books, and each appears in all. The name of the volume indicates which one figures most conspicuously in it. We have not read them, but our children (and children are gene rally good judges in such matters) say they are very delightful indeed. The author is so well known to the juvenile

world, that he needs no introduction from us His histories for children have long been the delight of our little circle-and it welcomes his new and beautiful story books as it would the visit of an old friend.

For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION. By Be son J. Lossing. New York: Harper & Brothers. Number twelve of this handsomely illustrated work has been laid upon our table.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE. April. 1861. New York: This is a neatly printed duodecimo magazine

ome forty-six pages, made up of original papers of much merit. Its critical notices are valuable. HISTORY OF GREECE. By George Grote. Hoston: John

P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Taylor & Manry, Wash We again call the attention of our res

this, perhaps ablest and most thorough History

before us are reprinted from the second London edition, and the remainder will be issued here as fast as they appear from the London press.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for February. New York Leonard Scott & Co. For sale as above

This number contains many most interesting articles. Among them we notice an able one on the Literary and Labor question, a review of "Loudon and London Labor," and the "London Poor," by Henry Mayhew; and a review of Alton Locke." Of the latter work Mr May.

hew is the reputed author. The reviewer attaches great importance to the tendency of these two extremes, literary men and prolétaires to come together, and act in concert. It is undoubtedly one of the most striking characteristics of the nineteenth century.

Another question of popular interest-" The Social Position of Woman" is most ably discussed in a review of "Thoughts on Self Culture," by Maria G. Grey, and her sister, Emily Shirreff, and of " Woman in the Nineteenth Century," by S. Margaret Fuller. The reviewer belongs to the Conservative school; and while he contends for the present position of women, admits that "There are thousands, it is to be feared. among the lower classes, who have too little self. command to deny themselves what was formerly considered a legitimate mode of correction in extreme cases, namely, the infliction of corporal punishment on disobedient wives. But," he adds, " we doubt whether there is a cobbler in Great Britain who beats his spouse, without lurking doubts as to the identity of Might and Right. We think it argues ill for the general condition of the sex in England, that public sentiment does not teach the cobbler a practical lesson on the distinction between Might and Right.

Time the Avender. By the author of "The Wilming tons," "Lettice Arnold," &c., &c. New York: Harper &

Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania ave nue, Washington. This story we have read, and will give our

eaders the skeleton, for their amusement and An old man of sixty-five is introduced to the

reader in the act of persecuting to the brink of destruction a young man full of hope and promise. While the court is sitting, and just before the terrible sentence of the law is pronounced, he discovers that the young man is innocent, and with a fearful cry of anguish and remorse he flies from the sight of his victim, and yields himself a prey to the most fearful tortores of a newly awakened conscience. The old man has been a bad man, not crimi

nal, as the law defines the term, but hard, cold. grasping, unloving, and unforgiving. He has lived for himself alone, and his heart is a dreary desert. Now, for the first time, the flinty rock is smitten, and the waters of human kindness gush forth. He yearus for sympathy and love and, as the first fruits of his repentance, pleads for an interview with his late foe. This is soon effected. They are reconciled, and become warm friends. As the ice melts in the old man's heart. one by one his buried treasures are revealed. Thirty-five years before, when he was in the

prime of his manhood, he had loved passionately

a young girl of scarce sixteen summers, a young

ward committed to his care by a dying friend. She is beautiful, gay, and capricious, full of mirth and frolic. He is cold, proud, reserved, and morbidly sensitive on the score of his personal dignity. His strong good sense and many manly virtues win her heart, but she is too proud to show her passion, and he too sensitive and selfdistrustful to suspect its existence, for he was not blessed with personal attractions-was awkward stiff, and formal, and looked much older than he really was. They never understood each other, and they went on from bad to worse until at last ted in a rage, each thinking the other the hardest and most indifferent of mortals. He buries himself in his counting-house; and she marries a beautiful, accomplished, but worthless scamp, who spends his princely fortune at the gaming table, and dies in a prison, whither be has been followed by his wretched wife and child. Meantime she finds in religion a consolation for all her troubles; and after various vici-situdes retires with her son and an old servant of her father's into the mountains of Wales, where they lead a most exemplary life. Her son grows up into manhood, and she has reached the mature age

of fifty. About this time, the old lover, who thinks her dead, sets out with a party of friends to make a summer tour among the mountains. There, on a fine summer day, the sged lover, with his accustomed awkwardness, not at all improved by his years and sorrows, stumbles down the mountain side into a little shaded glen, where sat his ladylove, meditating in the even-tide. Think of it, ye lovers of romance-a swain of sixty-five and a nymph of fifty! But we commend the whole interview, as reported in extense by the clever artist to the lovers of the marvellous.

genarian love-making. M. L. B. CUBAN PROSECUTIONS ENDED.

For ourselves, we have not much faith in sexs-

The third trial of General J. Herderson, accused of being concerned in the late Cuban expedition, in violation of the Neutrality Laws, resulted in a mistrial. The jury were unable to agree on a verdict. It is reported that there were eleven for acquittal, and one for conviction. The (the 6th instant,) and the next morning they came into court and announced their disagreement, and were discharged. The District Attorney, Mr. Hunton, rose, and remarked it would be impossible to empanel another jury. The cases growing out of the Cuban expedition had already attracted so much attention that the names of more than a thousand persons had been drawn before an impartial jury could be made up. Under all the circumstances of the case, the District Attorney moved that a nolle prosequi be entered. He further remarked, that as he could adduce no strong. er proof against any of the individuals who stand indicted for like offences, on account of alleged violations of the Neutrality Laws of Congress, for participating in the late Cuban expedition, he would, with the leave of the Court, enter a nolls prosequi in every case. The Government had dis-charged its duty in endeavoring faithfully to execute the laws. A nolle prosequi was according entered in each and every case, and thus the

All the world knows that our Neutrality Laws were grossly violated, but nobody was guilty. The prosecutions have been abandoned, for it impossible to raise a jury of unprejudiced persons, that will render a righteous verdict. This result will encourage the lawless to repeat their ttempts upon Cuba.

"BALTIMORE, March 20, 1851. " I learn that it is now contemplated to offer the \$19,000, which General Chaplin gave as bail for his appearance before the Howard District Court, and which he forfeited (or his securites forfeited in consequence of his failure to appear, as a rehis apprehension."-Correspo

As the court allowed bail, and his bail have appeared, we should like to know how the bailed can be demanded as a fugitive from justice. Still, we are advised that a reward of \$19,000 has been offered for his seizure, and that some persons have already set out to effect it.

"DRAR SIR: My husband said we must drop the Era—(we take four weeklies besides) The county papers he must take or help support. But, after missing your paper for one week, we have concluded to send for it again." That is right. It is too bad to be dismissed from

any house to which we have been accustomed to pay weekly visits. By all means support you local papers; but, after doing that, you can easily command two dollars for the Era.

J. PERKINS, recently elected to Congress from New Hampshire, from the district formerly represented by Gen. Wilson, and then by Mr. Morrison is a Methodist minister, and an old Liberty man having supported the Liberty party through good